

THE EMPRESS EXPRESS

VOLUME XXII. No. 4

EMPRESS, ALTA. THURSDAY, June 21st, 1934

Price: \$2.00 Per Year.

United Church

Empress—
Sunday School, 10.30 a.m.
Church Service, 11.30 a.m.
Walefleet, 2 p.m.
Mayfield, 4 p.m.
Subject: "The Testings of Life."
Rev. A. J. Law, B.A., Pastor.

Ottawa

May 20th, 1934

If Canadians are only permitted to grow the amount of food products that they themselves can consume, disaster faces the farmers of the West. Although the difficulty of finding a market is real yet there are signs of the clouds clearing. France once purchased thirty million bushels of Canadian wheat annually. Now she is exporting and has a duty of \$1.14 against our wheat. Her representative said at home a few days ago that she would reduce her wheat average and lower the barriers if there were more buying of her products by the wheat exporting countries.

In the United Kingdom, wheat can be bought for two shillings, yet the home-grown wheat is subsidised to the extent of three shillings and sixpence per bushel. This of course means heavy taxes to pay the bonus. It is part of the relentless policy of Mr. Elliott, Minister of Agriculture, to make Great Britain self-sufficient as regards natural products.

In Bulgaria, the State has an exclusive monopoly in the purchase and sale of wheat, both at home and abroad. The board in charge pay more than the world price and export at great loss to the taxpayer. The result is that the cost of living is high and those not producing wheat find that they cannot make ends meet so that actual famine exists in many of the villages. The remedy would seem to be to induce the nations of Europe to buy our good elegant wheat and for us to buy from them the products they can produce so efficiently.

We need their products because in 1929 the average value of clothing bought for each Canadian farm was \$226.00 and in 1933 this had dropped to \$92. In furniture the drop was \$54 to \$0 per family. Similar reductions can be found over a wide range of commodities. Sincerely, F. W. Gershaw,

Sudden Death of Mrs. N. Dalbek

News was received in town on Wednesday, of the sudden death of Mrs. N. Dalbek, which took place near 8 a.m. Wednesday. The day and event was tragic in its suddenness. Funeral service is to be held at Bindloss, Friday at 1.30 p.m. Interment will be made in the Empress cemetery. With the rest of the community we join in offering our sympathies to the bereaved ones.

Passes On

Word was received this week of the death of Mrs. A. J. Law's father, on Saturday night, in the hospital at Hanna, Alta. Funeral services were held at Youngstown, and interment took place in the Youngstown cemetery on Tuesday. Rev. A. J. Law and son, Allan, motored over to Youngstown, on Monday, to attend the funeral.

George Vladisav

Word was received this week by Mrs. Vladisav, sr., and her family of the death of her son, George, on Friday, at Chicago. Cause of death was not stated. The remains are being shipped to Empress for funeral service and interment in the local cemetery. Deceased spent a number of his early years in the Leader district where he was well-known and frequently engaged in public wrestling bouts. It is expected that the funeral will be held on Friday from Pullen's Undertaking Parlor.

Numbers On Relief

Throughout the entire province of Alberta, 55,082 persons were listed as recipients of relief as at June 1st, this year compared to 25,851 men, women and children shown on the relief lists as at the same time in 1933. This is an increase of 2,231. The 1934 total when split up shows 20,702 on relief in the cities, 25,500 in the rural municipalities and outlying districts, and 1880 single men cared for in relief kitchens and camps.

Grading of roads and streets was commenced this week by the Village Council. Gravel was also laid on the sidewalk to the school.

Liberal Forces Score Sweeping Victories in Sask and Ontario

The provinces of Saskatchewan and Ontario voted Liberal by a landslide vote in the elections on Tuesday. In Saskatchewan not one Conservative was returned to office, and only five C.U.F. were elected to form the opposition. The final returns were reported as 40 Lib. and five C.U.F.

In Ontario the returns are—66 Liberals, 10 Conservatives, 4 Lab. Prog., 1 C.C.F., 1 Ind., 1 Lib. Labor, 1 U.F.O. Eight of the Henry Cabinet members were defeated. This is the first time since 1905 that the Liberal forces have gone into power in Ontario.

Although the C.C.F. only elected five representatives in Saskatchewan, the third party vote was an impressive one. Mr. Caldwell suffered the same fate as Premier Anderson and went down to defeat.

What construction will be placed on the voting by Premier Beckett and the Conservative members at Ottawa? They reason that a large number of their followers have swung sharply to the left, and if so, what steps will be taken to endeavor to regain lost ground in preparation for the impending federal election in 1935? Whichever way one may look at it, the results would seem to prove that the bulk of the population, both east and west are very discontented with present general conditions.

Black Current jelly, which was made at the outstanding jelly, and the jam which carefully prepared is delicious; but the value of Black Current is not confined to its utility as a sweetmeat. It is one of the oldest remedies known for throat trouble, and its use for this, which in the early ages, was the result of experience by country people, has been confirmed by medical authority. A drink which will relieve throat troubles, can be made instant at any time from Black Current preserves, or the jelly can be used for this purpose.

Alberta Crop Report

The entire agricultural outlook in Alberta has undergone a rather striking reversal since the last report of the department issued a fortnight ago, as a result of the rains which have been general throughout most of the province since June 1st. The last report indicated very clearly that a serious situation existed in many of the southern districts as a result of the prolonged dry, hot weather, and that only immediate and substantial precipitation could save some of these districts from a disastrous crop failure. The precipitation came just in time to effect recovery, and the rains have not only substantially restored grain crops in many districts, but have greatly improved the range and pastures, as well as increased the possibilities for a satisfactory production of feed crops. In the very dry areas where cattle were suffering and the farmers had begun to despair of crops, confidence has been restored to a large extent, and while some of [cont. on back page]

Acadia Valley Take First Money at Bindloss Picnic

A good number from town took in the annual picnic at Bindloss on June 20. Considerable conditions and the time there was a fairly good attendance. Weather conditions were ideal. Five teams took part in the ball tournament; Leland, Bindloss, Acadia Valley, Sh. bald and Burnell. Acadia Valley took first money and Sh. bald second money. The dance at night was well patronized.

Gale and Cloudburst

At Swift Current

Swift Current, Sask., experienced a gale and cloudburst on Friday night, June 15. A brick building was demolished and streets and basements were flooded. An electric sign was blown clean across the street. In 15 minutes 80 inch of rain had pelted down. Gardens were badly damaged by the heavy downpour, and a number of them were washed out.

Mrs. K. I. Spence has been under the weather since the first of the week.

Precipitation

While remarkable rains have been experienced at a number of points in the south-eastern and southern areas, the steady rains have been in the south western district, and in the Edmonton territory Grande Prairie and Peace River districts have not received as much of the rain as the central districts, and further good rains would be welcomed there, but conditions are still quite satisfactory. The precipitation at Empress from June 1 to 10, was 1.08 inches. At J. Barnes the measurement over 2.08 inches, while some parts of the district north from town has received heavier rainfall.

New Deputy Minister

E. L. Gray, for some years provincial field crops commissioner, took over his new duties last week as deputy-minister of municipal affairs, vice Mr. Eng. lab, resigned. Mr. Gray is well known in the west as a Government executive, and for his work in promotion of crop improvement, and the organization of seed grain relief and grasshopper control.

Successful in Examinations

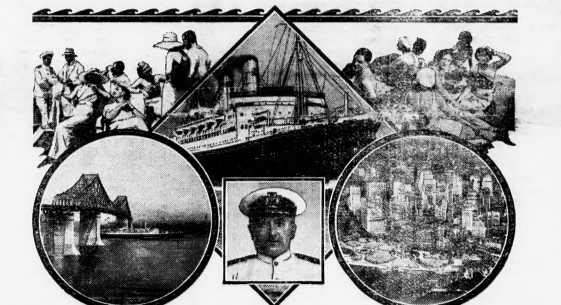
An extract from the results of examinations held by the Faculty of Medicine, University of Toronto, shows that H. M. E. Boyd, Empress, was successful in passing his fourth year examinations. We offer our congratulations.

1934 Fruit Season Is Early

As the fruit season is so early in B.C. the Armstrong Advertiser is advising fruit growers to tell their friends on the prairies to procure their fruit early.

Strawberries started last year near the date, which made them this year drawing to their close. Cherries will be running full next week; Raspberries, Logans and Black Currants will be ready this month, although, the home causing of these, in most seasons, does not start till July. The later fruits are likely to be proportionately early.

Three covered wagons passed through town on Monday, from north Saskatchewan, on their way to the north country.



Fourteen thousand eight hundred and forty-three happy holidaymakers can't be wrong, or so the Canadian Pacific Steamships expect to prove this summer with four short sea cruises by the Duchess of Richmond between Montreal and New York.

During the last three summers two Duchess liners have made between them eleven of the nice day trips, the popularity of which has been shown by the fact that 14,843 passengers were carried on these vacation cruises.

The Duchess of Richmond's cruise departures from Montreal will be on July 21, July 31, August 10 and August 20, and from Quebec the evening of the same day. Sixteen hours will be spent in New York on July 25, August 4, August 14 and August 24, with return to Montreal on July 30, August 9, August 19 and August 29. The day prior to arrival in Montreal direct boats will be coast in Quebec, with opportunities and facilities provided for exploration of the Ancient Capital and surrounding districts such as the Cole de Roques, with its famous Shrine of St. Anne. Sightseeing trips in New York will also be arranged for those who wish to take them.

All the "trimmings" such as characteristically a lengthier cruise have been planned for the Duchess of Richmond's nine day cruises, and each day of the trip down the majestic St. Lawrence and around the scenic coasts of Nova Scotia and New England will be a complete experience in itself.

Facilities for enjoyment, both in exercise and relaxation, include an open-air swimming-pool, a gymnasium, deck-tennis, horse-racing, shuffleboard and many other sports, and also the opportunity for lazy do-nothings, for which no better medium can be found than a comfortable deck-chair on a lone sunny afternoon.

William Webber, who has directed all previous "Duchess" cruises to New York, will again be cruise director, and all manner of entertainment and organized enjoyment for the cruise members will be provided under his direction and that of the Staff-Captain and the Directors of Entertainment. In command will be Captain Arthur Rothwell, for several years commander of the Montclair and recently appointed to the Duchess of Richmond.

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Thrifty Housewives Buy Quality



"Fresh from the Gardens"

That "Bought And Paid For" Idea

There is a curious persistence in the idea current in certain parts of Eastern Canada, that the older provinces of Confederation have proprietary interests in the prairie provinces by "rights of purchase".

Just recently, a storm which ranged West against East, broke in the House of Commons at Ottawa, when relief and other expenditures required by Western Canada were under consideration. During the discussion, the "bought and paid for" mentality was prominently in evidence, according to newspaper despatchers. It appears inevitable that, when any expenditure which may be construed as exclusively Western, is mooted in the federal parliament, some member from one of the older provinces, impelled by this idea, seems bound to object on the ground that the prairie provinces are not entitled to further consideration and terms such as "bloodsuckers" are applied, indiscriminately and with reckless abandon, to governments and people of the West.

Forgotten in the heat of debate is the amazing part which the West has played in the material advancement of the Dominion. Forgotten, for the time being, is the gigantic contribution which the wheat-growing prairies have made to the wealth of Canada. Forgotten are the tremendous expenditures made by the Dominion as a whole, for works, projects and purposes which may be construed as exclusively Eastern. Forgotten is the use made of the resources of the West in the building of great transportation systems of advantage to the whole of Canada. Forgotten is the influence of prairie purchasing power upon the industrial development of the East. Forgotten, too, is the fact that the West's present needs are due to the dire extremity of many of its people—a condition they certainly did not seek and did nothing to create. The "right of purchase" idea reverts paramount over all other things, the cry of the West is heard in the corridors of the Dominion. In one breath it is admitted that the prairie section has contributed more to the wealth of Canada in a specified period than any other component part of the Dominion. In the next, the prairies are branded as "bloodsuckers," drained as it were, the efforts of Canada which, by implication, apparently are filled solely by the contributions made by the older, Eastern provinces.

The idea, of course, has its roots in the historical charter granted by Charles II. of England, in 1670, to the Hudson's Bay Company, which conferred upon that company "rights in the territory tributary to the rivers draining into the Hudson Bay"—including property rights and rights of government. This rights of company conceived in the territory known as Rupert's Land for some two hundred years.

When, however, Confederation became an accomplished fact in 1867, the Canadian parliament, pursuant to the great vision of a united Canada stretching from ocean to ocean, initiated negotiations with the Imperial Government at London with a view to acquiring possession of the territory held under this charter by the Hudson's Bay Company. The British Government agreed to the request on condition that the arrangement entailed into would not involve expenditure of the Imperial Treasury, and on the further condition that there should be no surrender of territory until the terms had been agreed upon.

Negotiations with the Company proceeded for two years, during which time it held out for a cash payment of \$300,000 (approximately \$1,500,000), as one of the terms under which it was prepared to relinquish its rights in the territory. The Canadian Government, then representing the original provinces of Confederation, however the terms of the bond issues which it matured in 1864. The money being paid, the Company surrendered its rights under the charter, and Canada stretched one and indivisible from the Atlantic littoral to the Pacific seaboard. That is the story, that the genesis of this "bought and paid for" idea which crops up, ever and anon, during debate in the federal parliament.

Obviously, \$1,500,000 is a ridiculously small sum against which to assess a claim of proprietary rights in the entire prairie section of Canada. It is ridiculously small not only in proportion to the wealth produced normally each year in the far-flung wheat field of the West. It is ridiculously small not only in proportion to the contribution made by the "prairie provinces" to the Dominion Treasury, and on the other hand, it is ridiculously small in comparison with the annual contributions made by the Western provinces to the revenues of Canada. That the idea should survive at all in the face of recent history is incomprehensible to Western minds. That it should be used to justify opposition to present claims of certain sections of the prairies for aid in their extremity, demonstrates not only the mental poverty of the objector, but a naive ignorance of obvious facts. Recent economic experience has proved that, instead of the East holding the West in fee, the reverse is closer to the truth.

Italy To Build Battleships

Three Large Fighting Ships To Be Built Under Washington Treaty

Italy will construct three large battleships, with general specifications similar to those of the French battleship Duquesne, which was disclosed by naval officials.

The new vessels will be completed by 1940 and will cost about \$85,000,000. Their construction will be part of a program outlined by Premier Mussolini in an address before the chamber in which he stated that Italy proposed to utilize the 70,000 tons allowed Italy under the Washington treaty.

The premier estimated the expenditure will total 1,000,000,000 lire. This capital expenditure will be in addition to appropriations to modernize old battleships between now and 1940.

Life-Saving Ducks

Rallied Round Companion And Rescued It From Mud Turf

Many birds have a lot more sense than people give them credit for, according to a man from Minnesota. The text of his story is that one day he saw a lot of his ducks in a huddle in the middle of the little lake on his farm. They were setting up a racket, and he took a rowing boat and went out to see what was up.

In the centre of the huddle was a duck more than half under water being dragged down by a huge mud-turtle that had it by the foot. The other ducks were pressed as close as they could get to the foot of the duck it was up long as possible, meanwhile sending out distress calls as they could. A rescue was effected and the ducks disbanded.

Household Drudgery The Bane of a Woman's Life

Nature intended women to be strong and healthy individuals, but a lifetime of household drudgery without any relaxation, fatigues and makes nervous and irritable, has led to faints, flukes and dizzy spells, shortness of breath, aching and smothering sensations, and can't sleep at night.

Women who are weak and run down will find in Milburn's Health Nerve Pills a remedy to strengthen the system and bring back the much desired health.



World's Largest Flying Boats

Russia Leads With Britain Second And United States Third
Like everything else airplanes are becoming larger and more powerful. The honor of having the biggest goes to Russia.

The Russians have almost completed at Moscow a flying boat—it might be called a flying liner—to be named the "Maxim Korik". It will provide accommodation for 70 passengers, and will have a crew of six. It will have a moving picture "auditorium," and a room for developing photographs. The pilot will sit in a conning tower above the wings so that he will have an uninterrupted view.

Great Britain furnishes the second largest, the "Sylva," which is almost ready. It will carry 30 passengers and a crew of five. Among other things it will have a smoking compartment.

The United States comes third with the S-42, built at Bridgeport, Conn., by the Sikorsky Company. It carries 20 passengers and a crew of six. It has a full-load range of 3,200 miles non-stop, and can also carry 1,600 pounds of freight—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

"PERSONS NOT FAT LIVE LONGEST"

Eminent Physician Declares

In a recent lecture before the American Academy of Medicine, a prominent physician stated that persons who aren't fat live the longest.

Common sense confirms this. Insurance companies often reject overweight folks, or find higher premiums on account of the risk. Fat is a sign of weakness, and it slows you down and puts unnecessary strain on your organs.

So get rid of this dangerous, unattractive, and local sign of fat. You should, when science has given you this safe, effective treatment—a half teaspoon of Kruschen Salt in a glass of hot water first thing in the morning.

This healthful "little daily dose" of Kruschen keeps the system free of harmful toxins, it helps to re-establish normal and proper body functions, it keeps the blood clean and fit all the time. Energetic activity, the place of which is in the world all while you lose excess fat gradually and without discomfort.

Vaccine For Tuberculosis

New Preparation Being Tested On Cattle In Ireland

Experiments to find a cure for tuberculosis in cattle continue in various parts of the world. The Spallinger vaccine, of which much has been heard of of late, is still undergoing tests, the most recent of which have been made in Ireland. The vaccine is made of pieces. The calves vaccinated with the Spallinger preparation have survived the injection of heavy doses of the bacteria infecting the disease, while untreated calves have succumbed.

As the United Kingdom is now engaged on a national campaign to clean up her dairy herds and to eradicate tuberculosis, the final results of the Ulster trial seem likely to offer an economical and practicable means of immunising dairy cattle against tuberculosis and gradually ridding the country of a scourge which is costly to public health and farmers.

Dwarfs Holding Congress

Likely To Take Place In Budapest Next Year

Fired by the Nazi doctrine of racial purity, dwarfs of Hungary have formed a National Union of Hungarian Dwarfs and have invited the dwarf of the Ulster trial to hold a Dwarf Congress which is to be held, probably in Budapest, next year. Their creed is to "preserve the purity of the dwarf race" to forbid marriage with normally-sized people, and to demand lower fares and smaller houses for all tiny folk. Their leader, their Hitler, is said to be 20 inches tall.

Invention For Radio Fans

Dr. Nevil M. Hopkins, of New York University, is the inventor of a new electrical device which he claims will revolutionize the radio broadcasting industry. He calls it the "televotes" and by use of this instrument, a listener can vote on a broadcast cast, by pressing a button, immediately transmit to the station his reaction to the program being presented.

All tree squirrels make nests of twigs and leaves among tree branches.

Fulfilling Father's Hopes

Captain Scott's Son Makes Study Of Natural History

Twenty-two years ago Captain Scott, one of the greatest English explorers of all time, lay dying in a tent in the Antarctic.

The last letter he wrote was to his wife. He spoke of their infant son as "Mark" and the boy interested in "natural history if you can," he said. "It is far better than games."

Peter Scott is 24 now. He has fulfilled his father's hopes. Recently, he opened in Bond street, London, his second exhibition of paintings of bird life.

The grey light of dawn is there; so are the mudflats, the sinuous creeks, the ebb of the tide, and eerie, plaintive noises. Then, as the sun rises, you can hear the piping of awakening redbank and stint. Grey geese rise "V-shaped" into the sky and flight downward to the fresh marshes of the mainland.

It is a world of thrills to the mere onlooker. It is a world of exquisite joy to the wildflower-naturalist, which is what Peter Scott has become.

Scott shoots little more, as he said recently, but night and day, the winter through, lies in a scooped-out hole in the Wash, or huddles in a pit in the salt marshes, waiting to catch the fleeting visitors he has captured in paint.

The Grasshopper Campaigns

Provincial And Federal Organizations To Deal With Menace

The Canadian Insect Pest Review for May of the Dominion Entomology Branch in the 1933 summary of insect outbreaks of that year states reference to grasshopper plagues. Control campaigns involving the use of poisoned baits were actively carried out in most areas, and, despite many difficulties, resulting in the destruction of vast numbers of grasshoppers and the material saving of crops. In July and August, extensive dispersal flights of grasshoppers occurred in many parts of the infested region. As a result, practically all of the open prairie land of the three Prairie provinces is now involved, and the areas of severe infestation have been considerably extended.

There was an encouraging report that it is expected that during 1934 the outbreak will be even more intense and destructive than that of 1933, and consequently Provincial and Dominion authorities are organizing a comprehensive campaign to deal with it.

Dredging For Gold

Work To Be Started On Jugoslav Rumanian Border

Modern miners are to attempt to dredge the River Peka, on the Jugoslav-Rumanian border, on the bed of which gold has been collecting for more than 2,000 years. Up this river settled Jason and his Argonauts, and the Black Sea, and the Golden Fleece of their quest is no legend to today, for the peasants of the Peka River Valley steeply sloping into the water and after a few weeks pull out golden fleeces, the alluvial gold brought down from the mountains by the water having settled in the wash. It was here that Alexander found all the gold for his expedition in 328 B.C. Firms of many nations have made bids to supply the dredging machinery and the operations are expected to be extensive.

A Closely Guarded Secret

Germany is closely guarding her experiments with radio-controlled airplanes. It is reported that successful flights were made by a machine entirely without a crew, direction being entirely by radio. The tests were made under complete secrecy, and officials refuse to divulge any information.

"Too bad about Jane and the man she's engaged to. Neither one of them is good enough for the other." "What?" "I've been talking the matter over with both families."

The world is wide, but there are lots of narrow people in it.



MINARDS "KING OF PAIN"

BIG SIZE BIG VALUE BIG SATISFACTION



If you want the most pleasure, chew—

THE PERFECT PLUG Chewing Tobacco

Still Works At Ninety

Blacksmith Not Kille Even If Son Runs Business

Partnership of Kemp and Son, village blacksmith at Wollington, Leicestershire, England, has been to quote the official notice, "dissolved by mutual consent," but a man who worked hard as a blacksmith even to his nineteenth year will not be altogether idle. It was not lack of business that caused him to dissolve. Far from it, but simply that Samuel Kemp was 90 and came to the opinion that his boy, James, was old enough to carry on. Samuel Kemp, however, does not intend to retire, "because," he says, "you can't trust these boys." He has finished 78 years continuous work at the forge. Up to the time the official notice of the dissolved partnership was published he used a single hammer. Next day he was adding tipples.

Canada's Agricultural Revenue

Decrease Last Year Of Over Four Million From Previous Year

The total gross agricultural revenue of Canada for 1933 is estimated at \$762,262,000 as compared with revised estimates of \$765,794,000 for 1932, and \$836,114,000 for 1931. This represents a decrease of \$4,492,000, or 0.6 per cent., from 1932. There are increases in the revenue from farm animals, wool, dairy products, and honey. Argoanum and grass seed, and decreases in the revenue from field crops, fruits and vegetables, poultry and eggs, maple products, tobacco and flax. The greatest increases are from farm animals and dairy products, while the biggest decreases in revenue are shown in field crops and poultry and eggs.

Greatly Increased Riches

Higher Gold Price Made Vast Difference To Indian Prince

It is due largely to President Roosevelt that an Indian prince, the Nizam of Hyderabad, is much richer than he was a year ago. Locked up in his strong-room is a vast store of gold in coin and bullion. Early last year its value was estimated at \$500,000,000. Since then the price of gold has risen to \$35 a ounce, and as a result of the action of the United States in fixing a higher price for gold, the Nizam's hoard is now estimated to worth \$850,000,000.

Has Regular Zoo

Pity the professor who breaks into the room of Kenneth Johnson, University of California student. Johnson, who aspires to be a zoo keeper, keeps eight snakes, a black widow spider, and a Gila monster in his bedroom. The pets have the run of the bedroom. Johnson studies the best way of keeping them happy, and improves their intelligence by running them through mazes.

Good Friend To Horses

When Policeman M. Edwards prosecuted John H. a grocer, for cruelty to a pony it made the 1031th equine his best friend in court. Edwards has been on the London force for 20 years. A lover of horses, he brings cases of cruelty and whistles offenders before the law.

Dreams Of A Starting Future

Nicola Tesla On Verge Of Announcing New Discoveries

It is all very hazy, of course, but when Nicola Tesla says he "is on the verge of announcing a new invention of incalculable benefit to the world," the world is warranted in sitting up and taking notice. For the wonders that Tesla has performed in the past are to be considered as an indication of the outcomes he may perform in the future. The Italian genius says he is prepared to startle the world with four new inventions which are likely to provide him with many millions. With these millions he will proceed to put some of his earlier discoveries on a commercial basis. Chief among these, we take it, he rates the transmission of power by wireless. . . . Tesla remarks that with his discovery put on a commercial basis, the flying machine of tomorrow, freed from the gasoline motor, will have unlimited cruising radius by drawing on transmitted power. And, of course, that would be only one of many possible wonders. Electricity reduced to terms of power already enters into our daily lives in so many forms that the field awaiting development of Tesla's ideas is power transmission is practically without limit. So, although, as we said at the outset, the Tesla announcement is somewhat hazy, it is clear enough to startle the dreams of a startling future. . . . Buffalo Courier.

Belgium Looking To Her National Defence

Joins Countries Who Have Given Up Disarmament Idea

Add Belgium to the list of countries, large and small, which have abandoned all talk of disarmament and are concentrating on the reverse. In Belgium the chief political issue just now seems to be the exact nature of the policy of national defence which shall be adopted. Within the past year and a half this small power has spent no less than \$50,000,000 defending its German border.

Thus Europe marches toward the ideal of bigger and better armaments. It may in the end mean the end of a many, but in the meantime, it is at least helping the armament conscious to maintain production at a satisfactory high level.

Islands in a river, unless covered by rocks and rapids, are continually travelling downstream as the current cuts at the upstream end of the island and deposits at the other end.

There never yet was a sermon that beat a good example.



For covering cakes, lining drawers, etc. 30 ft. white or colored. All sizes, white or colored. Applique paper products. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

The British Imperial Policy Has Been One Of Greatest Factors For Maintaining World Peace

The British Empire had not followed a "policy of international affairs since the war, Prime Minister R. B. Bennett asserted before a meeting of the League of Nations Society in Canada, at Ottawa. Its policy had been one of maintaining the peace of the world and the solidarity of the Empire. He believed that the British Empire had been one of the greatest factors for peace and he expressed the view that under present conditions a "League of Amity" made up of the United States and the nations flying the British flag would be a tremendous factor for peace.

The prime minister spoke briefly at a luncheon of the society addressed by Robert Reid, secretary of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs. Speaking on "A Foreign Policy for Canada," Mr. Reid asserted that "it is about time that we stopped talking about what Great Britain, or France, or the United States should do." Citizens of Canada could exert a direct influence over only one government, that was the government of Canada.

He expressed the belief that the League of Nations had not dealt with basic reasons for disputes, and that it had allowed itself to become "an instrument of the satiated powers against the protesting powers." It was that powers like Japan, Germany and Italy were withdrawing their active support from the league. In looking over the world conditions, Mr. Reid painted a dark picture. "It looks as if the disarmament conference was going to end, not in a bang but in a whimper." The world was gazing at the failure of the machinery which it had set up to prevent war.

Senator A. D. McRae, who moved in the senate that Canada withdraw from the League of Nations, was to be congratulated on the fact that he refused to accept a policy of drift, Mr. Reid said. But, if Canada withdrew from the League, could Great Britain also withdraw, and if she did would it exempt her from being drawn into European wars, and finally, if Great Britain was drawn into another first class war, could Canada stay out. The only choice for Canada, in the event of Great Britain being drawn into another war, was to be between joining her and secession from the Empire.

If Canada seceded from the British Empire, Mr. Reid suggested, this country would be dependent on the United States for defence. The Dominion might eventually become a protectorate of the republic.

But was the world situation hopeless as far as maintaining peace was concerned? There were steps to be taken which could help, and Canada should be willing to do her share. The Dominion said, Mr. Reid, must be willing to make necessary sacrifices. This country might, for instance, repeal the provisions of the Chinese Immigration Act and substitute an agreement like that with Japan under which 150 Chinese would be admitted every year. Canada might be willing to accept the mandatory principle in respect to British possessions thus sacrificing the tariff preference at present prevailing. The Dominion should be ready to do her part.

Mr. Bennett opened his remarks by saying that he was minister of external affairs of Canada because of a statute and not by choice. This statute declared that the prime minister must also be minister of external affairs. He mentioned this because some people appeared to think he had allocated this department to himself. He had not done so.

He thought that Mr. Reid had offered a violent indictment of the League of Nations. It must be remembered that the world was confronted with conditions and not theories. There was a very concrete body in the House of Commons and senate which felt that the expenditure of Canada on the League of Nations was out of proportion to the benefits received. He was not one of these, said Mr. Bennett, because he realized that it amounted to only about the cost of two days of the last war.

The policy followed in the British Empire was one of maintaining the peace of the world and the solidarity of the Empire. He believed that the British Empire had been a great factor for peace. He wished the audience that the world moved slowly, but it progressed. The progress, he believed, had been slow and steady.

What The Times Demand

A Constructive Program of Action, Says Dr. Swanson

"I am tired of the blundering by men that we have looked upon leaders, men who should have tackled the job of getting people productive work," said Dr. W. W. Swanson, professor of economics at Saskatchewan University, in an address to the retail merchants at Moose Jaw.

"It's all right to have sympathy for the underdog and for men on relief but what the times demand is a constructive program of action. We have had enough of the fumbling and halting measures of men in Canada and the United States. It is a great tragedy that the London economic conference adjourned without having accomplished one single thing."

"The world is trembling at the edge of an abyss and men are looking for leadership. The time has come to take action. The conditions we should remedy: the unethical practices in business and make it possible in the West to permit the merchant to contribute his part in the life of the community and the nation."

"We have had an unbalanced development in the Dominion. The wealth has gone east and great cities have been built up. That wealth has been used to the West and the fact that it has gone indicates an unhealthy development. You cannot make the West until you restore property among our farmers and the people of our villages and hamlets."

Building homes and establishing people on the land was the solution which Dr. Swanson saw to many of the problems of the day. The West had suffered because the people had been exploited when the people should have been building homes. "We get things too cheaply and we are just fooling ourselves as consumers. We need a few men who can give us the vision splendid and destroy the spirit of defeatism."

Fine If Tag Not Removed

Umbrella hags in London are no longer trailing around to look property off and departments in search of the missing article. Someone had a big idea and it is working smoothly. The umbrella hags receive a card telling the lost has been found. All that he has to do to obtain this service is to fasten an address clip to the umbrella.

Studio—So the president expelled you. How do you like it? Ex-Studio—I congratulated him on turning out a fine young man.

George Washington was not a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Speed Record For Train

Makes Non-Stop Run From Denver To Chicago

Railroad men and public alike were wondering what chances in land travel must be expected with the advent of the all-steel, streamlined train, the newest of which recently made a non-stop run of 1,015 miles in 13 hours and five minutes, averaging 77.5 miles an hour.

Running without a stop from sunrise to sunset, the Burlington railroad's "Zephyr" swept into Chicago with new records for non-stop run and sustained high speed. It had travelled from Denver.

The Zephyr sped 96.3 miles at a sustained velocity of 90 miles and reached a peak of 112.5 miles per hour which it held for three miles, beating its own previous mark by three miles.

The all-steel carrier, of stainless steel, shivered the record of Britain's proud Royal Scot which had set the non-stop mark by travelling 96 miles an hour for 401 miles.

A 660-horsepower Diesel motor pushed the moderate train along the better than 13 hours between the breaking of a time's tape at Denver union terminal and a similar one at Halsted street station at Chicago without a miss. Every inch of the long route was policed. Every highway and country lane was roped off to give the three-coach Zephyr the clear right of way.

Giant Cricket Found

Discovered By New Zealand Naturalists On Northern Island

The cricket on the earth now has newly-discovered giant cousin which lives on a little island off the northern coast of New Zealand. Its body is larger than a man's thumb and its legs would more than cover a saucer. This mammoth of the cricket family was discovered in a recent expedition made by members of the scientific staff of the Auckland Museum to the Poor Knights Island about 100 miles north of Auckland. New Zealand has a species of crickets which are known as weta. The weta is the biggest member of the cricket family, being slightly larger than the Australian king cricket. But the one found on the island is the largest ever seen by New Zealand naturalists.

Twenty suits, eight overcoats, 12 hats, and 21 pairs of boots and shoes, with other garments in proper quantities are necessary for the well-dressed man, according to American experts in male fashions.

It is said that small trout transplanted to New Zealand waters grew as large as the salmon.

C.M.A. ANNUAL MEETING AT MONTREAL



The sixty-third annual general meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association was held in the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, on June 7th and 8th. Our layout shows the officers for last year: Left: Top to bottom—J. H. Webb, Montreal; First Vice-President—J. G. Robson, Chairman B.C. Division, Vancouver; T. F. Montgomery, N. B. Division, Fredericton; J. A. Witherspoon, Chairman Prairie Division, Winnipeg; President, Toronto; A. L. Page, Chairman Ontario Division, Hamilton. Right: Top to bottom—W. R. Dryden, 2nd Vice-President, Hamilton; J. E. Walsh, General Manager, Toronto; E. Howard Smith, Chairman Quebec Division, Montreal; N. A. Heiler, Chairman Maritime Division, Sackville, N.B.

Necessary To Take Steps To End Causes Which Are At Root Of World Wheat Problem

Shelter Belt Information

Proper Sketch Needed To Determine Number Of Trees Required For Given Area

In the assistance given by the Dominion Department of Agriculture to prairie farmers in planting tree shelter belts, it has been found that applicants living at a distance or where an inspector has been unable to make a visit have not given sufficient or clear enough information to enable the Forest Service to figure out the required number of trees. In many instances the full length and breadth of the land proposed for planting the shelter belts have not been given and the position and distance of the permanent buildings from the proposed belt have been frequently omitted. To rectify this, a short circular has been issued on how to make a sketch of the proposed shelter belt by the superintendent of the Forest Nursery Station, Indian Head, Sask. It is important when an applicant sends a rough sketch to the station at Indian Head or to the station at Suburban, Sask., that the measurements must be shown, both length and breadth, of all ground ready for planting; also the distance between the inside of the proposed belt and any permanent buildings, and the position of any existing plantations or belts of trees. The measurements should be given in yards, not in rods or feet.

Wholesome Canned Fruit

Strict Regulations With Regard To Method Of Packing

Among the requirements of the Meat and Canned Foods Act and regulations with regard to the packing of cold pack fruit, all the fruit must be sound, wholesome, and fit for human food. All fruit must be well washed in clear water; they must be thoroughly drained before filling into the containers. The containers, such as barrels, cans, etc., must be clean and thoroughly sterilized before filling with fruit. The fruit must be graded for quality. The requirements for such grades of quality must be consistent with the established grades of quality for the same variety of fruit for canning. Packers are necessary for the cold pack fruit are required to keep records of the total weight of fruit and sugar used each day, and only proper approved processes must be used in the preparation and storage of all cold pack fruit.

Australia's "Costly Failure"

Demonstration Farm With All Buildings Has Been Leased

For five shillings a week rent and a lump payment of about \$620 for improvements, the Australian government has leased its "costliest failure," otherwise its \$150,000 demonstration farm at Batchelor. The sale comprises 2,553 acres of land at the farm, all the buildings and the leasehold of 48 square miles of territory adjoining. The farm was established in 1912 and was a complete failure in most respects. Costly pedigreed stock were killed by pests or legged in the wet season. The sheep were killed by grass seeds, and dairy cattle died of heat or were eaten by crocodiles. White ants ate the station machinery sheds and barns, and the soil proved a disappointment. Pineapples, corn and tropical fruits failed with irrigation. The purchaser, J. Gaden, will use the farm to pasture his horses in the wet season.

Winnipeg Newspaper Union



By Ruth Rogers



PASCINATING SUMMER SPORTS

There's silliness too in buttoned front clothing.

You can indulge in numbers of smart blouses with today's pattern. Make one in bright yellow, orange, in red and white handkerchief-finish lawn print and perhaps a third in yellow and brown printed satin. Each blouse will appear entirely different and think of it—you can have the three blouses for about the cost of one ready-made blouse.

Gingham, muslin, organdie, seersucker, tub silk, etc. are also suitable. No. 945 is designed for sizes 14, 16, 18 years, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust. Size 16 requires 1 1/2 yards of 36-inch material. Price of pattern 20 cents in stamps (if stamps is preferred). Wrap card carefully.

How To Order Patterns

Address: Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 110 McArthur Ave., Winnipeg

Pattern No. Size,

Name

City

Town

Green Candling Light

Found Most Suitable And Its Use Is Increasing

The Dominion Department of Agriculture, recognizing the importance of standardizing egg candling equipment in Canada, initiated investigations as to the most suitable light for that purpose, and, as an outcome of research by the National Research Council, a green glass filter has been evolved. Within recent months, this use of a green light has gained considerable popularity in the Dominion. Many commercial firms have adopted it in their candling rooms, and green light candling appliances are being used exclusively by departmental officers. The ideal light, it is stated, would be blue, because blue does not contain any of the yellow color of the egg. However, the human eye is not very sensitive to blue and for that reason blue is an undesirable color for candling purposes.

When the world is too poor to be tempted it will begin to grow better.

Before the world depression, the geographical distribution of the world's wheat crop was largely determined by costs of production. As a result of mechanization and biological improvements, costs had been reduced, especially in the United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia. Since 1929, however, the cost factor has been increasingly disregarded. By means of tariffs and subsidies, total production in importing countries (and above all in the European importing countries) was increased from an average of 1,059 million bushels during 1927-29 to 1,400 million bushels in 1933. During the same period the crop of the exporting countries, excluding the U.S.S.R., was reduced from 2,589 million bushels. But curtailment was not sufficient to prevent an enormous accumulation of stocks in exporting countries and a collapse of free-marketing prices.

This large-scale geographical redistribution of the world's wheat crop could only be carried out at the expense of producers in exporting countries and of consumers in importing countries. An improvement in the demand of importing countries is being sought by the main exporting countries, especially the U.S.S.R., at a level far above free market quotations. In an attempt to alleviate the plight of wheat producers in exporting countries, governments resorted to currency depreciation and subsidies, and, for example, in the U.S.S.R., in fact the greater part of the world's wheat crop is now being subsidized in one way or another, but it is hoped that Advisory Committee will at last face the real wheat problem and take steps to solve it speedily. The responsible authorities of the importing countries must realize that unless they are willing to accept the wheat of the exporting countries there is no hope in selling their manufactures abroad. Similarly, the governments of some of the exporting countries should consider a reduction in their tariffs on imports of manufactures lest they be held responsible for the ruin of a large proportion of their agricultural community. Tackled on these lines, the wheat problem is not impossible of solution. The future of the great wheat-growing countries seems assured in years to come, since the present wave of economic injury will no doubt pass, but the recovery of the problem brooks no delay.—The Economist.

All That Is Needed

Canada Will "Get Places" When Trade Picks Up

"Quite frankly, the object of this advertisement is to stimulate business," says the heading at the top of a Canadian National Railway advertisement now running in Canadian newspapers. After all, that is all the Canadian railways, public and private, need to put them on the continent to success. That is all any business in Canada needs—more business. Back in the 1920-1929 period, the Canadian railways could hardly keep up to the business in sight. Canada was doing more than \$2,000,000,000 trade annually, and we were getting places. The railways were carrying the freight. Railwaymen were busy. Those times will come back again when we decide that the way back to prosperity is to trade. That means cutting through the obstacles, both internal and external.—Leithridge Herald.

Death Ray Apparatus

C. R. Chaddick, a scientist in England, is the inventor of a death ray apparatus that is capable of producing a high frequency electrical oscillation of 300,000,000 cycles between two copper plates. Actual experiments have shown that insects, mice and flies which have come in contact with the ray were killed instantaneously so much as leaving a mark of violence on their bodies.

A parachute, which resembles a giant seed of a maple tree, and which will permit mail planes to drop packages for low altitudes, has been invented.

WORLD HAPPENINGS BRIEFLY TOLD

The Straits Settlement legislative council adopted a bill restricting rubber production in conformity with the London agreement.

France and Great Britain plan to consider jointly the problem of debts owed to the United States at a meeting of envoys in Geneva.

Forty aborigines and whites have perished in Western Australia, victims of a mysterious disease, the Daily Herald's Australian correspondent has cabled.

Hints are heard that a new move would be made to get Germany back into the tottering world disarmament conference. The move was said to revolve around the United States.

The body of Sam Behn, Portsmouth penitentiary convict who died suddenly of a heart condition, has been claimed by his widow and has been sent to Brooklyn, N.Y.

Half a million pickered fry were deposited recently in the Moose Jaw river at the Wild Animal park by officials of the department of natural resources.

Definite adoption of a pacifist attitude and commitment of the organization of public opinion in the interests of peace was made at Toronto at the conference of the Association of Canada Clubs.

Birth of five daughters to Mrs. Olive Dianne near Callander, Ont., is the first quintuple birth in brackets. So far as is known, Dr. F. C. Campbell, general secretary of the Canadian Medical Society, said.

The shipments of livestock from Western to Eastern Canada during the first 17 weeks of 1934 and 1935 (latter figures within brackets) were: Cattle, 29,267 (32,135); calves, 164 (19); hogs, 92,908 (118,992); and sheep, 40,223 (32,245).

Low Price For Planes

Britain Sells Reconditioned Fighters For Two Hundred Dollars Each. Aeroplanes entirely reconditioned and capable of doing 120 miles an hour, price—\$200!

The British air ministry has sold many of these aeroplanes at prices usually given for second-hand cars.

They originally cost \$20,000 and were built as fighters with engines which cost at least \$5,000. They are in perfect condition and are almost as airworthy as when new.

There is one which is now on offer for \$350, but for the extra \$150 you get a spare engine, two spare wings and the all-important certificate of airworthiness. The engines are of a world-famed make and in tip-top condition.

These machines and engines are obtainable at these crazy prices because they have been superseded by faster fighting models. While light aeroplanes can be used fairly cheaply, these powerful machines cost so much to run that few private owners can afford to run them.

Scientists have been unable to determine the particular group of animals to which the prehistoric African plans is most closely related. It bears a close resemblance to three other animal species, the horse, the anteater and the ox.

A bee has been found to travel 45,716 miles in gathering one pound of honey.

DENICOTEA
CIGARETTE HOLDER



DENICOTEA Cigarette holder absorbs the nicotine, pyridine, ammonia and resinous and tar substances found in tobacco smoke.

Complete holder with refill—\$1.00 postpaid, or from your Druggist or Tobacconist. Dealers wanted everywhere.

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S. G. Washby
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W. N. U. 2049


Plenty And Poverty

Canada Is Well Stocked With Nourishing Food

If old man "Famine" should find Canada's public ice boxes well-stocked with nourishing food.

According to a recent bulletin the butter in cold storage warehouses and creameries on May 1st amounts to 2,210,081 pounds of creamery and 11,481 pounds of dairy, the creamery butter total including approximately 330,000 pounds reported by firms added to the list since March 1, 1934. Cheese stocks total 8,863,432 pounds. Eggs in cold storage amount to 3,105,377 dozen; fresh eggs 610,814 dozen, and frozen eggs 828,126 dozen. Fresh pork not frozen 3,527,747 pounds; fresh frozen 11,259,792 pounds, and cured or in cure 27,234,675 pounds. Pure lard in storage amounts to 3,609,702 pounds. Beef stocks total 1,203,621 pounds of fresh frozen; 4,546,036 pounds of fresh not frozen; 191,261 pounds of cured, and 108,272 pounds of beef in process of cure. Fresh frozen mutton 513,318 pounds; fresh not frozen 642,809 pounds. Mutton and lamb stocks total 1,756,058 pounds of frozen and 137,135 pounds of not frozen. Poultry stocks are as follows: Broilers, 87,769 pounds; chickens, 2,275,857 pounds; turkeys, 675,231 pounds; ducks, 76,678 pounds; geese, 70,455 pounds; turkeys, 2,160,294 pounds; and unclassified poultry, 99,671 pounds. Fresh and frozen fish "on ice" totals 5,430,590 pounds and there are also 3,035,414 pounds of smoked, dried, pickled or salted fish.

Winnipeg Newspaper Union



By Ruth Rogers

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W. N. U. 2049

Little Journeys In Science

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION


(By Gordon Ross, M.A.)

Combustion of a fuel has been shown to be the rapid chemical combination of the material with oxygen, accompanied by the production of heat and light.

The temperature to which a substance must be heated before it will burn is known as the ignition or kindling temperature. We know that paper and wood will ignite more easily than coal. When we use a match to light a fire, we rub the match-head until friction has heated it to its kindling temperature, and so the process continues until the wood or coal reaches its kindling temperature, and burns. As long as a substance is cooler than its kindling temperature, it cannot burn.

Sometimes we have a slow combination of oxygen with a substance which develops into active burning, and this is known as spontaneous combustion. Scientists have shown that a given weight of material, for example, 2,275,857 pounds of fresh frozen mutton 513,318 pounds; fresh not frozen 642,809 pounds. Mutton and lamb stocks total 1,756,058 pounds of frozen and 137,135 pounds of not frozen. Poultry stocks are as follows: Broilers, 87,769 pounds; chickens, 2,275,857 pounds; turkeys, 675,231 pounds; ducks, 76,678 pounds; geese, 70,455 pounds; turkeys, 2,160,294 pounds; and unclassified poultry, 99,671 pounds. Fresh and frozen fish "on ice" totals 5,430,590 pounds and there are also 3,035,414 pounds of smoked, dried, pickled or salted fish.

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More Valuable Than Gold

New Zealand Miner Found Feathers Of Kiwi Bird

Treasure more valuable than gold has been found by a gold miner in New Zealand. It is a box of feathers of the now extinct kiwi bird. Experts say that the Maori, who collected the beautiful feathers to adorn their chiefs, must have hidden the box more than 100 years ago.

Working on the bank of the Molyseux River, the miner found a package sixteen inches long. There was an outer wrapping of finely woven flax matting, an inner of native cloth made from the bark of a tree, and inside was a roughly-cut Maori box with its handles of feather. The hula bird has not been seen alive in New Zealand for 40 years. To the Maori of old, who never learned the art of working metals, these feathers were more precious than gold, and they are acquired as by modern New Zealanders.

Recipes For This Week

(By Betty Barclay)

LEMON MUFFINS

6 orange
5 cup liquid
1 cup liquid
1 egg beaten
1 cup sugar
4 teaspoons baking powder
1 cup milk
1 cup butter
1 teaspoon salt

Cream lard, sugar and salt, together. Add egg, then milk, and baking powder and flour, sifted together three times. Then lemon juice. Beat until smooth. Bake in hot oven about 25 minutes. This will give you 12 to 15 delicious muffins.

ORANGE BANANA SALAD

(Serves 6)

6 oranges
2 to 3 bananas
Lettuce

Peel oranges, removing skin down to juicy pulp. Cut in slices and add slices in half. Peel bananas and slice them. On individual salad plates arrange with beds of washed lettuce, orange, alternate half slices of oranges and banana slices. Centre with a pat of boiled dressing and a banana ball or cherry, if desired.

Power From The Clouds

Hope To Obtain Electrical Energy From Lightning

Studies of the various phases of lightning and thunderbolts have been undertaken by Dr. B. F. J. Schonland, director of research for the Institute of Electrical Engineering, at Johannesburg, South Africa, with the hope that knowledge of the mechanism and nature of thunderbolts may enable man to utilize at least part of the tremendous electrical energy being constantly built up in the clouds and discharged to the earth.

The United States is represented in 15 foreign countries by ambassadors.

ANNALS MOMENTS

French Tree For Australia

The French government will present to Melbourne, Australia, a tree from a battlefield in northern France where French and Australian soldiers fought side by side in the World War. It will be sent in time to be planted at Victoria's Shrine of Remembrance.

He will visit Fiji, Western Samoa, sail through the Panama canal and possibly touch Jamaica en route to England.

The Duke of Gloucester, the king's third son, will go to Australia instead of his younger brother, Prince George, who visited South Africa in the spring.

Button Closing Gives Smart Interest And Youthfulness To Navy And White Tie Silk Frick Prock

There is immense satisfaction about getting into morning wear clean cut starch lines. It gives one that trim feeling.

Today's smart little sports dress has much individuality. It's very simple to make. And it can be sleeveless, if you prefer it. See small back view for the top shape that covers the upper arm so modestly.

For frankly but wear such materials as striped or checked seersucker, pique, linen, shirting cottons, flannel, slubbed cotton, silk, printed satins, etc., will be smart.

Style No. 745 is designed for sizes 14, 16 and 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust. Size 36 requires 4 yards of 36-inch material. Size 42, 5 yards of 36-inch material.

Price of pattern 20 cents in stamps or coin (coin is preferred). Wrap card carefully.

How To Order Patterns

Address: Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 115 McDermott Ave., Winnipeg

Pattern No. Size

Name

Town

State

Country

Send no money now. We will send you the pattern free of charge.

The Chancellor of the British Exchequer has many demands on his budget surplus.

Strut in the Daily Express.

A Cherished Possession

Original Death Warrant Of Scottish Queen Drawn By Calgary Man

The death warrant which brought the lovely head of Mary Queen of Scots under the executioner's axe shocked a nation which loved her, in Calgary.

It was shown in a recent exhibition at the Curio Shoppe at the Hudson's Bay Company's store, and one of the cherished possessions of A. W. Riddle, for many years an antique dealer and collector in London, England. It came into Mr. Riddle's hands from an English family named Howard, in whose possession it had been for several generations.

Signed by Queen Elizabeth in 1587, the warrant for the execution is now fragile and yellow, and its edges are worn, but the bold black writing stands out clearly, though far from legibly. Neatness required of modern stenographers was apparently valued lightly in the sixteenth century, for the warrant has many words crossed out, and others inserted above the lines. The old style "hand" of the further confirmation from those who have been studying the document.

A copy of the London Times of 1840 traced back the historic warrant, and large reproductions of woodcut illustrations seen from the marriage of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, the Royal Consort. The woodcut-arts offer interesting studies of the costumes of the period, and the faces are still clear and delicately marked.

A chronological tree of British history tells the story of the history of the nation through its vicissitudes and triumphs, and the nobility of several European countries, goes back to the time of Edward II. and Edward III. The seal of the heavy vicissitudes of the nation, through its vicissitudes and triumphs, and the nobility of several European countries, goes back to the time of Edward II. and Edward III. The seal of the heavy vicissitudes of the nation, through its vicissitudes and triumphs, and the nobility of several European countries, goes back to the time of Edward II. and Edward III.

Produced In Dominion

Canadian National To Feature Home Grown Foods In Film

Distinctive Canadian foodstuffs and dairies in their proper season will be a feature of the table d'hôte meal service on the trans-continental trains of the Canadian National Railways, commencing with the abolition of a la carte service on these trains, stated W. W. Swindon, general superintendent of sleeping, dining and parlor car services on the National system. Sea foods from the Maritime provinces, meats, including the famous Ontario spring lamb; freshwater fish, including Lake Winnipeg goldeye and trout from the Maritimes, Quebec and Ontario, and the famed Okanagan valley of British Columbia will all be featured in these pleasurable meals at appropriate seasons.

Tourists from the United States who board our trains at border points and visit the dining car will find fresh broiled lobsters, smelts, baby mackerel and other favored sea foods, along with potatoes, butter, maple syrup and other delicacies from Nova Scotia and blueberries from the Maritime provinces, all with places of honor on the menu when the diners are at their best," said Mr. Swindon.

Awarded Medal

Canadian Writer Receives Recognition For Outstanding Contribution

Frederick Philip Grove, awarded the Dr. Lorne Pierce medal for an outstanding contribution to imaginative literature, is a native of England, but came to Canada in his youth and one of his first jobs was that of a waiter in a Toronto restaurant. Later he secured a ranch in Western Canada and lived there for several years. It was while ranching that he wrote "In Search of America," which work he is best known by. He subsequently became head of an Ottawa publishing house.

Completes Wonderful Clock

Marvin Shearer, 70-year-old inventor of Akron, O., has completed what he believes is the world's most wonderful clock. The instrument tells the time in 27 large cities, sings, plays and runs a real-time clock of each hour. The clock, valued at \$50,000, took 10 years to build, contains 5,000 pieces of wood and several miles of electric wiring.

The famous European news agency, "Reuter," started business some 80 years ago with a pigeon post service.

The channel of the ancient Hudson river runs under the sea for many miles, showing that the land was once above the sea.

Agricultural Notes

Many Items Of Interest To Western Farmer

The average annual loss in the Prairie Provinces through cereal rust is estimated at \$25,000,000.

Comparing Howard, Marquis, and Garnet wheats as to protein content, Marquis stands highest, Marquis second and Garnet third, Dominion Division of Chemistry.

To produce an acre of turnips in the six Dominion Experimental Farms in Eastern Canada (1923-30) required 127.4 hours of manual labour and 7.6 hours of horse labour.

The total resources of spruce throughout Canada are estimated at 600,000,000 cords which, if turned into paper, would have a value of \$88,000,000,000.

The application of toxic materials in the form of fishy-dried powder was used by the Greeks and Romans who threw ashes, lime, and other materials on plants to protect them from the ravages of disease.

As a source of nitrogen in a fertilizer mixture for tobacco, soybean meal was found to be equal, if not superior, to cottonseed meal in a recent test at the Dominion Experimental Farm at Harrow, Ont.

As the result of a questionnaire from representative farmers in Eastern Canada it was found that the average annual cost of operating farm machinery was \$2.85 per acre of cultivated land.

For more economic production of hay in Eastern Canada, large silage farms or a greater area of land under cultivation, would seem to be necessary—Dominion Department of agriculture bulletin on farm crops.

Authorities who have worried of getting on the iodine content of feed, in Eastern Canada, Saskatchewan, and re-selected by him, yielded two outstanding forms to which he gave the name of "Early Trinitite" and "Preme". In general appearance these two forms are very much alike.

The value of information given by the Dominion Department of Agriculture respecting the composition and nutritive value of feeds is more and more being realized. Then put into practice this information leads to a lowering in cost of production of all animal products on the farm, milk, beef, hogs, etc.

One acre contains 160 square rods, 4,840 square yards, or 43,560 square feet. If the length and width of feed be known, the required width and length to enclose an acre may be found by dividing the known distance in feet into the number of square feet in an acre. The length of a side of a square acre is 208.71 feet.

In the Prairie provinces much interest has been shown in the use of triple superphosphate and ammonium phosphate as a means of increasing crop yields. As yet, the data obtained has not been sufficient to make any definite pronouncement, but it would appear that under favourable conditions nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers, more particularly the latter, may be used to advantage to increase the yields of grain in certain sections of the Prairie provinces—Dominion Division of Chemistry.

Celebrates Century

Sportsmen Started Racing Club In France Hundred Years Ago

Organized racing, in France is just one hundred years old, and recently at Longchamps a special race called the Century Prize was run.

The first race in France was run in November, 1833, as a result of a sudden storm over Paris which drove a number of sportsmen into a cafe at the Palais Royal. While waiting for the weather to clear, they discussed racing, and there and then decided to form a racing society. The president was Lord Henry Seymour, about whom plays, films, and novels have been written. The first secretary was Mr. Thomas Bryon, an Englishman, who owned a Paris shooting gallery. The first race meeting was held at the Champ de Mars, Paris, on May 4, 1834.

Below London is a natural underground reservoir of water lying about 30 miles north and south of the city and the same distance east and west.

The channel of the ancient Hudson river runs under the sea for many miles, showing that the land was once above the sea.

King's Honors List Confers Knighthood On Two Canadians

London.—Two knighthoods and 10 other honors were conferred on Canadians with publication of the King's Birthday honors list. The list contains four new peerages, five baronetcies and 54 knighthoods. Seven of the knighthoods went to the Dominion, two to Canada, two to New Zealand and three to Australia.

Knighthoods came to Canada for the second time in 15 years. They went to Dr. Frederick Grant Hastings of Toronto, discoverer of the insulin treatment for diabetes, and Charles Edward Saunders of Toronto, former Dominion cerealist, who discovered four varieties of wheat, Marquis, Ruby, Reward and the famous Carleton.

Dr. Banting was made a knight commander of the civil division of the Order of the British Empire. Mr. Saunders a knight bachelor. They will be known hereafter as Sir Frederick Banting and Sir Charles Saunders.

Sir Lyman P. Duff, Canada's chief justice, and Sir Joseph M. Telier, chief of the Court of King's Bench in Quebec, were honored at New Year's, receiving the first Canadian titles in 1935.

Four Canadians were made companions of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. They are: Alexander Johnston, former deputy minister of marine; Ernest Joseph LeMay, chief of the privy council; William James Roche, chairman of the civil service commission, and Dr. Duncan Campbell Scott, noted poet and former deputy superintendent of Indian affairs. He was granted this honor in the civil division of the order.

Five women were named companions of the order. They are: Miss Margaret Eleanor Theodora Addison, former dean of women at Victoria College, University of Toronto; Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Waagen Allan, honored for service to crippled children.

In connection with the Canadian welfare service, Miss Winifred Kydd, of Montreal, president of the National Council of Women; Rev. Mother Marie Anne Piche, superior general of the Grey Nuns, Sisters of Charity, Montreal, and Miss Margaret Marshall Saunders, of Toronto, honored for services to the Canadian Humane Society.

Edwin Lester Brittain was named an officer of the civil division of the Order of the British Empire. He was honored for his honorary services to the patriotic fund.

Visits Canada

Quebec.—On the staff of the Prince of Wales, now King George, during the latter's Canadian tour in June, Lord Southborough, 74, now prominent British financier, returned to the Dominion, landing at Quebec on the liner Empress of Canada. Lord Southborough is particularly interested in British Columbia in which province he holds large interests.

Companies Act Bill Goes As Far As Possible To Protect Investors

Ottawa.—An attack on the whole issue of company stocks of no par value featured review of the Consolidated Companies Act in the House of Commons today. The Liberal member for Last Mountain, Sask., proposed a prohibition against such issues, claiming they led to stock-watering and the deceiving of unsuspecting investors.

Secretary of State Charles H. Cahan said he could not accept the Butler amendment which finally was withdrawn. The bill was as far as possible in the direction of protecting investors but all evils could not be wiped out at once. Canada was a small part of the world-wide business structure and it would be futile to try to reform everything at once, especially when provincial legislatures had the right to incorporate companies.

Several clauses of the 208-clause bill passed through committee. In the background of much of the discussion was the fact that the Dominion endeavoring to pass blue-sky company legislation, filed with protective features for investors, when the provinces did not take the same care.

Pain's Dismal Picture

Hon. Robert Weir Says Report
From West Show Conditions
Worse

Ottawa.—A dismal picture of conditions in the drought-stricken and grasshopper-plagued prairies was painted by Hon. Robert Weir, minister of agriculture, in the House of Commons. He said reports from the West in the last 10 days "show conditions are worse than they have been."

The house was discussing grasshoppers and Dominion assistance in clearing the insect from the Western plains.

Millions of acres in the three Western provinces were barren, the minister said. Livestock was starving and being shipped to the north in efforts to salvage a portion of the herds. Money loans in the Western provinces last year for seed grain and farm relief had undoubtedly been devoted, in part, to fighting the grasshopper plague. Mr. Weir told the house.

This year the provinces had been assisted of all necessary assistance, and had entered into heavy obligation for poison bait and educational campaigns. The government had fulfilled its promise to assist.

This was the minister's answer to the question of Hon. W. R. Motherwell (Liberal, Belleville), who had charged that no money was earmarked for the grasshopper fight but had advanced the Western provinces until the opposition complained of the fact in the house a fortnight ago.

The answer of the minister had left the impression that money loaned in Saskatchewan for relief and seed grain had been diverted to the grasshopper fight. If that were true then it was possible, he said, that the Western provinces were being used for other purposes—possibly for election campaign work.

Mr. Motherwell observed.

Seeking World Record

California Flyer Will Attempt To
Beat Post's Time

Riverside, Calif.—An effort to better Wiley Post's globe-circling record and to win the London-to-Melbourne air derby was announced by Lieut. Murray M. Dille, reserve pilot of the "Lucky Lady." Lieut. Dille said he would take off June 20 on a non-stop job to New York. From there he plans to dash for London, leaving there as an entrant to the Melbourne race.

The projected round-the-world flight will be launched in Melbourne. Post's record is seven days, 18 hours, 56 minutes.

In Favor Of League

Ottawa.—Canada will remain a member of the League of Nations, as far as the senate is concerned. Without a recorded vote, the upper house voted solidly against the motion of Senator A. D. McLean, of Vancouver, to withdraw from Geneva.

The present bill, said the secretary of state, was the most important company-incorporation laws in the world and already had resulted in a record vote of 95-0 in the House of Commons. It was a companion bill appealing to the provinces for incorporation.

"I suggest we remedy such evils as we can at the present time," said Mr. Cahan, "and live in reasonable expectation the amendments and reforms incorporated in the bill will be adopted by the several legislatures of Canada, and that we proceed step by step to solve the problem of company organization which confronts us and secure the reforms which the conditions of the commercial and industrial life of this country disclose as being necessarily necessary."

The government had gone as far as it felt it could in refusing the issuance of no par value shares preferred as to capital. In 1924 parliament had changed the act permitting of no par value shares both common and preferred. Hundreds of companies had issued preferred shares of no par value but this would not be permitted in future if this bill became law.

French Language On Radio

Objections Are Voted In House By
Regina Member

Ottawa.—Objections of the people of Saskatchewan to the use of the French language over the radio were voiced by F. W. Turnbull, K.C. (Cons., Regina), to the House of Commons committee on radio. Mr. Turnbull, declaring he was voicing the views of the people of that province, asserted the commission was allowing itself to be made an instrument in promoting what he said was French as the official language of the whole of Canada.

A feeling existed in many quarters in his province, Mr. Turnbull declared, that the French people were insisting on rights and privileges to which they were not entitled. The objection in Saskatchewan was that in using French in the broadcasts there, an effort was being made to make Canada a bilingual country. It was bad for Canadian unity and bad for the French language if such was a new policy of Mr. Hebrun.

He had no hostility to French, nor did any hostility prevail in Saskatchewan. However, he was in the whole matter were some fundamental questions. One centred on the belief that, he declared, prevailed largely in Quebec. French was the official language of the entire Dominion. On the other hand, the people of Saskatchewan, and in other parts of the country were largely of the opinion the French language was not the official language of Canada, but was confined to its application under the terms of the British North America Act.

Strange Mobbed Killing Alberta's Wild Fowl

Mystery Death Again Strikes On
Shoal Lake Near Calgary

Calgary.—The mystery death that took toll of thousands of wild fowl on Shoal Lake last fall threatens again. The lake is about 60 miles southeast of Calgary. A strange malady, which Dominion and provincial investigators failed to solve last year, has struck again. It was reported, and this year it has spread to great thousands of which have died in the last few days. In September, 1933, and later in the fall, ducks by the thousands died at the lake.

Conditions are reported far worse than last year and authorities in Ottawa and Edmonton have been notified.

To Save Livestock

Manitoba Government Will Transport
Cattle To New Grazing Areas

Winnipeg.—The Manitoba government has moved to succor approximately 50,000 head of farm stock from starvation and drought. Seriousness of the feed situation in drought areas in the southeastern portion of the province was placed before executive council of the government and relief measures approved.

The Dominion government and transportation systems will be asked to co-operate with the province in transporting stock to areas where grazing is good. It is hoped to arrange mass transportation without cost to the farmer.

Relief For Single Homeless

Ottawa.—The federal government contributed \$463,700 for food, fuel, clothing and shelter to single homeless persons in the three prairie provinces from March 31 to July 31 of last year, according to a return tabled in the House of Commons. The amount was divided as follows: Manitoba, \$241,710; Saskatchewan, \$44,493; Alberta, \$177,496. In these cases the Dominion bore 100 per cent of the relief.

LIBERAL LEADER



Mitchell F. Hebrun, leader of the Ontario Liberal Party, who is conducting a strenuous campaign in preparation for the forthcoming Provincial General Elections. This is a new picture of Mr. Hebrun.

Radio Expenses

Canadian Radio Commission Spent
\$316,854 For Artists

Ottawa.—During the fiscal year 1933-34 the Canadian Radio Broadcasting Commission spent \$316,854 for artists and \$194,143 for equipment of studios and stations and new construction at Ottawa and Montreal. Details of the total expenditure of \$1,128,591 during the year have now been given out.

The commission's statement shows that Hector Charlesworth, the chairman, received \$9,000 per annum salary, and Vice-Chairman Maher and Commissioner W. A. Steel each \$7,200 per annum.

Travelling expenses of the three commissioners were as follows: Mr. Charlesworth, \$1,997; Mr. Maher, \$3,735; and Mr. Steel, \$1,201. Other travelling expenses were \$23,545.

Other items of the commission's expenditures are as follows: Total salaries of office staff, \$54,740; lease of studios, \$28,163; lease of time on radio, \$10,836; other salaries, \$67,049; printing and stationery, \$10,997; freight and express, \$2,241; office equipment, \$6,609; telephones and telegraph, \$10,996; publicity, \$1,144; rental of studios, \$14,601; power and light, \$14,170; maintenance, \$13,321; wires, lines, etc., \$302,978; music, royalties, etc., \$18,340; station charges for programs, \$20,276.

The total spent by the radio commission is outside \$245,429 spent by the radio branch of the marine department, including \$66,389 for cost of the sale of radio receiving licenses and \$179,090 for the elimination of interference caused by electric power, supply lines and distribution systems, electrical machinery and domestic electrical devices.

Radio Operators

Say Employees Should Come Under
Civil Service Status

Ottawa.—The civil service commission replied to the request of the radio commission for powers to appoint and set the salaries of its employees, clerical as well as technical. C. H. Bland, Ottawa, civil service commissioner, told the radio commission that the technical as well as clerical employees of the radio commission should come under the civil service.

Bait Not Sweet Enough

Calgary.—Grasshoppers in Alberta have a "sweet tooth" and farmers are urging the poison bait formula be changed. From Munson comes the report the "hoppers" are not taking to the poison bait with the usual vigor. It lacks sufficient molasses, which is found unattractive to the grain field pests.

Western Premiers Protest Discontinuance Of Relief After June 15

Ottawa.—After June 15 it is expected the provinces will be able to take care of direct relief within their borders. Hon. W. A. Gordon, minister of labor, has advised all provincial governments the existing agreements covering direct relief contributions from the Dominion will be extended in their operation until that date.

It is hoped that during the summer months at least the provinces and municipalities will be able to get along without federal aid.

As an aid to employment the Dominion government has prepared a large program of public works construction and a bill to authorize it is expected to be introduced in parliament shortly.

No information has been given as to whether the present relief policy will be resumed on a general scale in the autumn.

Winnipeg.—Faced with the formal federal suggestion they should be able to carry on direct relief without aid, provincial governments of Western Canada pondered what step they would take to protect their depleted financial chests due to relief payments.

Hon. M. A. MacPherson, acting premier, Saskatchewan, immediately after receipt of the telegram from Hon. W. A. Gordon, federal minister of labor, telegraphed provincial governments.

Plane Speeds Up Trip

Northern Territory Covered By Inspector In Record Time

Edmonton.—Following a rapid inspection of northern Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta fur posts, Ralph Parsons, Hudson's Bay fur commissioner, landed at the South Cooking lake air base, a passenger in the Junkers machine piloted by Archie McMillen of Canadian Airways. Mr. Parsons, in less than one week, covered territory that in pre-war days would have taken months.

A Strange Phenomenon

Lethbridge, Alta.—A rainbow at midnight was the strange phenomenon witnessed by R. T. Allen and his family at Coalville, Alta. he reported here. The rainbow, the colors of which were clearly defined, appeared across the sky from east to west between 12:30 and 1 a.m. Allen reported. It was a vivid arch.

Protest Is Made Against Gold Clause In New Banking Act

Ottawa.—Strenuous protest against those provisions of the Bank of Canada Act under which the chartered banks must transfer their gold holdings to the new institution and sacrifice the premium in so doing, was made in the House of Commons banking committee.

S. H. Logan, general manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, said before the committee the protest and arguments of the Canadian Bankers' Association.

"I protest strongly against the forced transfer of gold from the chartered banks at a figure far below that at which it is valued in the world markets, instead of at a price reflecting the ruling premium," declared the bank after citing his reasons. "If the government considers this gold is necessary for the successful operation of the Bank of Canada, the government should buy it at its fair market value, as is done in the case of gold from our mines, and dispose of it to the central bank on such terms as it may arrange."

The other side of the case was put by Hon. E. N. Rhodes, finance minister, and Dr. W. C. Clark, deputy minister of the department. In 1931 the Dominion government had prohibited gold export and at the same time, stepped redeeming Dominion notes in specie. Had they not done this, the gold reserves of the banks would have been wiped out, they claimed.

The second argument was that when Canada refused to redeem her notes in gold, the people generally and not the banks had suffered through depreciation of the Dominion's currency abroad. In view of this fact, it appeared reasonable the Canadian people should be the beneficiaries through the rise in the value of gold and the consequent premium earned, they said.

The bill provides that the gold in the chartered banks held in connection with their domestic business shall be taken over by the central bank at the par rate of \$20.67 per ounce, whereas the market value is around \$35. Gold held by banks against outside business will be left with them. Any profits made by the central bank in the sale of gold at a premium goes to the Dominion treasury.

tests against discontinuation of federal relief aid after June 15.

Premier John Bracken of Manitoba, instituted negotiations with municipalities to see what step could be taken, and Premier John E. Brownlee of Alberta declared the two weeks' extension to June 15 "means next to nothing." Premier T. D. Pattullo of British Columbia had no comment to offer.

The telegram received by the Manitoba government, similar to telegrams sent all provinces, read: "In view of the season generally prevailing throughout Canada, Dominion is passing appropriate order-in-council to have provision made for the continuation of direct relief continued until June 15, 1934. After that date I trust your province will be able to take care of your own difficulties at least during the remainder of the summer months."

Telegraphing from Regina, Mr. MacPherson said the Saskatchewan government was certain federal aid in direct relief expenditures would have to be continued.

"The relief situation in Alberta has not materially improved," said Premier Brownlee at Edmonton, "and the financial position of the provinces and municipalities is such that we cannot possibly carry this relief burden alone."

Business From Russia

Moscow Proposes To Place Large
Orders In Great Britain

London.—The Moscow government proposed to place large orders in Great Britain, if the prices and terms are right, declared L. E. Mather, premier of the British Empire Chamber of Commerce, at the annual meeting of the organization here. The information was from a reliable source in Soviet Russia, said Mather. Soviet purchases in Great Britain during the first four months of 1934 were more than one-half times larger than in 1933.

Issuing Special Stamp

Ottawa.—In commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the final settlement of the United Empire Loyalists in Canada, a special double-size postage stamp will appear on the 10 cents will be issued, it was announced by the post office department.

SASKATCHEWAN'S GENERAL ELECTION TAKES PLACE IN JUNE



By an unusual coincidence the general elections in Saskatchewan will be held on June 15th, which is the same date as the elections in Ontario. Above see the three political leaders, left to right: Hon. G. Gardiner, leader of the Liberal Party; Premier J. T. M. Anderson, leader of the Conservatives; and M. J. Coldwell, Farmer-Labor Leader.

The Use Of Leisure Time

Knowledge Of How To Properly Use Idle Moments Is Necessary

"Habit is a form of death; intention is an aspect of life," wrote Durrell Higgins; yet from evidence which has recently come to us from America, it appears that life may sometimes actually be depleted upon habit. The life of the American routine worker, particularly among machines or in laboratories, tends to be closely conditioned, by his work. "The record of such men," says a writer in the Scientific American, "shows that, once he is taken off his life-long bench or lathe or desk, the retired man wanders in a sort of daze, lost in a strange life of leisure, and rapidly loses interest in life and often dies quickly." The writer therefore puts forward a plan to provide "work-interest" for retired men.

He suggests that great industrial firms like Westinghouse, General Electric, or Eastman Kodak should set aside a shop-laboratory for their pensioners where they may engage in hobbies or apply themselves to inventions. "A paid superintendent, to keep them happy," he says, might also be an instructor in hobbies such as the making of machinery, model, wooden objects, telescopes, or delicate scientific instruments. "It may be true that the provision of work interest would prolong the lives of routine workers, but it is more difficult to believe that inventions or discoveries may emanate from these men simply because they have a great deal of leisure behind them; and that this will simply apply the firms for the initial expenditure on their behalf."

Indeed, according to the testimony recently given by Major F. A. Freeth, so far from founding natural inventiveness, routine work is more likely to banish all possibilities of it. Even the laboratory worker, said Major Freeth, has to beware of becoming mechanized. "The problem which the American plan raises is a serious one and sooner or later every highly industrialized country will have to face it. It is in fact only part of a more general problem, the training of the workers in the right use of the bountiful leisure which the progress of industry promises us."

If, when he arrives at his retiring age, a worker possesses, besides the skill in his work, knowledge of how to use his leisure, he need not fear the sudden expansion of that leisure. It is reasonable to suppose, for example, that an Italian worker will be in a better position when his time comes to retire than his American counterpart.—The Listener

Greenly Island

Chained Cartier Put This Island On The Map In 1534

Jacques Cartier put Greenly Island on the map long before the ending of a trans-Atlantic flight from east to west on its barren shores in 1928 brought it widely known. The French explorer and navigator first set foot in 1534 in what is now Canada. Dr. Harrison F. Lewis of Ottawa, told the historical section of the Royal Society of Canada at Quebec, a new note was introduced into the so far uneventful knowledge of the formation of modern rocks, mountains, plateaus and related phenomena by J. S. De Laury, of the University of Manitoba. He reported that the Canadian shield composed of pre-Cambrian rock was considerably earlier than other portions of the earth's crust.

The Canadian shield exposed to erosion for half a billion to a billion years is, under his theory, thermally dead, and unless it becomes submerged or covered by radio-active mineral-bearing sediments its store of igneous rocks and their associated metallic ores will remain stable throughout the rest of time.

If J. H. Huxley, of the University of Saskatchewan, also delivered paper

Solving Poultry Snick

"All is not gold that glitters and all thin layers are not good breeders. It is the inside rather than the outside of a bird that counts in selecting the breeding stock that will produce superior progeny. The acid test of a good breeder is found, not in the laying nest but in the progeny that are produced. The kind of stock produced by a given mating is what really counts, and neither the cry-bargain nor the infatuated carrier picks out good breeders by looking at them or handling them." Morley A. Zell, U.S. Senior Poultry Husbandman.

W. N. U. 2049



King Boris, who is believed to have inspired the coup d'état that placed Bulgaria under a Fascist military dictatorship, is one of the few fighting monarchs left in Europe. Since he succeeded his father, King Ferdinand, in 1918, he has been kept busy quelling internal strife. Attempts on his life have been frequent, and, although he has declared he would rather be a working man than a king, he steadfastly refused to be driven off the throne. He is a prime favorite with the Bulgarian army and more important, with Premier Mussolini of Italy. King Boris's marriage to Princess Giovanna of Italy in 1930 is said to have sealed a secret political understanding with Rome. Bulgaria's King and Queen have one child, Princess Marie Louise.

How To Plant Cuttings

Western Trees That Are Easily Propagated By Cuttings

Willows, Russian poplars, cottonwood, and balsam poplar (also called black poplar and balm of Gilead), are species of trees easily propagated by cuttings, but there are several conditions to be observed. Cuttings must never be allowed to dry out and should never be pushed into the soil without first making a hole. One important principle is that the cutting itself must contain plenty of moisture. The soil also must be consistently moist and must be in close contact with the entire portion of the cutting below ground. This is most important and the soil must be tramped firmly all the way down. Very frequently when the hole is made with too large a stick or dibble, the soil in the process of tramping closes round the neck of the cutting, but the lower part is left in a kind of a pocket. As a consequence the cutting dries out and fails to take root. Most failures, says circular 85 of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, result from too shallow planting; never allow more than one inch or an inch and a half to project above ground. The cutting should not be placed upright in the ground but on a slant, with the bark pointing upward. To ensure that cuttings have plenty of moisture to plant, a good plan is to place the cuttings in a water tub or on arrival or bury them in moist soil until planted. If allowed to lie around, the cuttings will spoil very rapidly. The water tub, although it keeps the cuttings exactly like what they are—six to eight-inch sticks—everyone will grow if properly planted and not allowed to dry out before or after planting.

Has Musical Pedigree

Locomotive Whistle Designed By Organist Over Century Ago

The locomotive whistle can claim a musical pedigree for it was designed by an organist just over a century ago following a collision at a level crossing between a train and a farmer's cart on the Leicester and Swannington Railway in England. Following the collision the organist designed a "steam trumpet" which was fitted to the engine, states the Canadian National Railways. In addition to serving as a warning of the approach of the train, the whistle also was used as a signaling device in the operation of trains, certain combinations of long and short blasts conveying a message to railway workers.

Needed A Bleacher

An Irish Guards officer called up sergeant and spoke of the unsightly appearance of a recruit. "He looks very surely sergeant," "Yes, sir." "Are you any more he washes?" "Yes, sir." "Absolutely certain he washes?" "Yes, sir, but he dries a bad color."

A New Competitor

It is understood that prairie creameries which specialize in making shop butter will have a new competitor at the summer contests. Vernon Creamery is making serious preparations to enter samples of Okanagan butter.

BULGARIA'S FASCIST KING HAD STORMY RULE

Train Always Interesting

Gives Thrill Which Motor Car Cannot Compete With

If railways ever disappear, in favor of airways, from the surface of earth, we shall still have to indulge in ourselves with exhibitions like the one being held in London. For young people, at least, model cars and aeroplanes have never replaced the train—perhaps because youth loves their larger complications, their tracks, curves, junctions, signals, and tunnels. A glorified affair to construct and manipulate!

And the model, like the real thing, is beginning to look picturesque and to remind us of Old England. A Russian of to-day, instead of denouncing the devastation of beauty by railway enterprise, would quarrel romantically eloquent paragraphs about the glory of engines that stick to their appointed rails (barring accidents), instead of careering to the public peril over the roads and, soon, all over the space above them.—London Daily Mail.

Invents Novel Device

Saddle Ash Tray Is Idea Of Major Brewster

A novel device for preventing the staining of forest fires by smokers has been invented by Major Fred Brewster, of Jasper National Park, Internationally known Rocky Mountains guide, it is revealed at Montreal.

The device consists of an ash tray which can be attached to the saddles of trail ponies in such a position as to permit the riders to deposit in it pipe ashes, used matches and cigarette stubs instead of allowing them to drop to the ground.

Hunger Marchers Sued

Because they deserted their wives to take part in a hunger march to London, several married men of Fife, Scotland, are to be prosecuted by the Public Health Committee of the Fife County Council. The wives and children of the marchers applied for public relief.

Shortage Of Good Men

World War Took Best Of Canada's Young Manhood

Senator A. D. McLean, of the Dominion Senate, says: "I would remark honorable members that 500,000 of the pick of our young manhood of less than twenty years ago went overseas."

These were about all our physically fit young men of that generation. Many did not come back. Others were wounded and incapacitated, and virtually every ex-serviceman, owing to long absence from home and to life in the trenches returned minus those years of experience in private life which educate and develop men along the lines that lead to successful peaceful vocations.

"That is why to-day Canada seems so short of men between the ages of 35 and 50 years. It is one of the great immeasurable national losses due to war which are seldom, if ever, referred to."

How Town Received Name

TI, Oklahoma, So Called Because Stenographer Made Error

The novel history of a post office name came to light when appointment of G. W. Kinchard as postmaster at TI, Okla., was announced from Washington. TI derived its name from a stenographer's error, so the story goes. Twenty years ago a government official reporting on the advisability of placing a post-office in the settlement, referred to the community as "TI" since there was no other name. A stenographer transcribed the letters to "TI" and the name stuck.

"What is the new building you have put upon the hill there?" asked a curious visitor of a farmer. "Well," replied the farmer, "I find a tenant for it is a bungalow; if I don't, it's a barn!"

Farm animals are being placed in zoos in the large cities, and city-dwelling children find them to be as much of a curiosity as the animals of far lands.

Anything But Enjoyable

Charles Dickens' Ocean Trip In 1848 Was Not Pleasant

"It is just like looking at Westminster through the wrong end of a telescope."

These are the words used by Charles Dickens, the great novelist, when he stood in front of the Nova Scotia legislature in the winter of 1848.

Dickens arrived in Halifax on the opening day of the session. Joseph Howe, who was the Speaker in the House, met the novelist as he came ashore from the steamship H.M.S. Britannia.

Mr. Dickens and his wife, who were on their way to Boston, both agreed that the trip had not been a very pleasant one.

Shortly after leaving Liverpool, Dickens related, "I was awakened one night by a dismal shriek from my wife, who demanded to know if there was any danger. I aroused myself and looked out. The water jag plunged and leaped like a lively dolphin, and all the small boats were about except my shoes, which were stranded on a carpet bag, high and dry, like a couple of coal barges. Suddenly I saw them spring into the air and behold the looking glass, which had been nailed to the wall, sticking fast to the ceiling. At the same time the door entirely disappeared and a new one opened in the floor."

"Then I began to comprehend that the stateroom was trembling as it heeled. A steward was passing and I called out to him, 'What do you call the ship?' He answered, 'Rainbow, a heavy sea on aft and a head wind.' Dickens was very seasick. "Not seasick in the ordinary sense of the word," he said, "but in a form which I had never seen or heard described. Though I have no doubt it is very common, it is not all day, quiet and contented, with no sense of weariness, with no desire to get up or get better or get the ship to stop. It is a kind of regret of any kind, save that I think I can remember in this unusual indifference having a lay joy, a flash of delight (if such a word is legeritic can be dignified with the title).

For Cure Of Rheumatism

Research Work Is To Be Conducted In England

An intensive effort is going to be made to knock the clutches from out under rheumatism. An disease is to be made to eliminate this affliction altogether.

The University of Leeds, in conjunction with the Royal Bath Hospital, Harrogate, is establishing a research department to "deal solely with the cause and cure of rheumatism." A good man will be sought to head this research work. He will be given the title of "Research Fellow in Rheumatism," and £7,000 has been subscribed to enable the investigation to proceed for at least seven years.

Here is another thing that will be wished Godspeed. It is the following: "The human race is afflicted by rheumatism sufferers everywhere." There must be admitted, however, that a good deal has been done recently to overcome rheumatism. There are persons who have suffered from rheumatism over long periods of years and consumed in the meantime about every pill and medicine on the market, yet without ridding themselves of it. Then they had had bad tooth-ache, or a troublesome tooth or root of the same taken out, and then there, as if almost by magic, their rheumatism has passed into the discard.

However, perhaps there is something yet to learn about rheumatism in its relation with swollen joints. It will stiffen joints all over the earth will note the inauguration of these Old Country experiments with hope—Regina (Evening) Leader-Post.

Tried Riding Bull Moose

A would-be rodeo rider has been pursuing a few bruises following his attempt to ride a New Brunswick bull moose. In Kings county, a bull moose came into a summer camp breeding institutions, including the Dominion Experimental Farms, but these varieties have not yet been tried in the sufficient length of time to say which is the most desirable. For the present, however, the variety called Velvet is favoured in Eastern Canada, while Regal appears most promising in the West.

Two charwomen were discussing their husbands and neither seemed quite satisfied with her match. "Anyway," said one, resignedly, "I'm this man for my man—he's a gentleman at heart, he takes work."

Golf Only A Game

Should Not Be Allowed To Upset Physical Balance

Until recent years the game of golf was looked upon as an old man's game, a medium of recreation and relaxation for the tired elderly and new man. Actually it may be nothing of the sort and proof of this is given in a report made by Dr. Clarence W. Lewis in the New York Journal of Medicine.

Dr. Leib cites the record of one of his golf courses. The average age of his golfers, he said, was 45. He has stepped up to the first tee he was calm, confident and felt fine and had a blood pressure of 175. Then he drove two balls out of bounds. His blood pressure shot up 25 points and he had to sit down and rest for five minutes at the second tee. On that hole an excellent drive over the hill sent his blood pressure up another five points. A bet of a dollar on the third drove it up five more. When, in playing the fourth hole, he drove three balls into a pond, his pressure shot up 20 points higher. When he appeared to give that feeling of futility over the hole, he finished the eighteenth hole with a pressure of 220 and it did not get back to normal until the next day.

If Mr. A. started out to play for a record, he would be a shoo-out. He would afford, he was quite obviously cheated. The game was too exciting, too full of ups and downs and he would be too intent on the game to take any rest. A great many persons who go out to the golf course to get away from the rush and strain of business make a mistake. Both good and bad have appeared to give that feeling of futility over the hole, he finished the eighteenth hole with a pressure of 220 and it did not get back to normal until the next day.

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Golf is only a game. So is bridge, and fishing is just an amusement. The man who permits his hobbies and recreations to upset his physical balance fails to gain the benefit he should and very often needlessly endangers his health. Just drive your golf ball through.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

Locomotive Has Short Life

Usually Ready To Be Scraped After Thirty Years

In the matter of ages of locomotives the United States has a record. In 2,021 locomotives in service on the Canadian National at the end of 1933 was 28,403 years, their average age being 13.67 years. It states an article in the Canadian National Railways Magazine. At the end of 1933, 88,65 per cent. were ten years of age and over, 72.7 per cent. fifteen years and over, 56.7 per cent. twenty years and over, 28.47 per cent. twenty-five years and over, 8.28 per cent. thirty years and over. From this it will be seen that a locomotive has a short life as compared with the human machine. Locomotives have their styles as do the feminine side of the human race, styles ranging all the way from eight-bushels, middie and ten-wheelers to the days of mid-Victorian types, to Hudsons, Mikados, Santa Fes and the Canadian National's own type of "Mountains" and "Northers" of the present day.

Locomotives in railway records are classified by letters as well as numbers. The last of the "A" class was scrapped in Moncton, N.B., in August 1931. The enormous increase in traffic during the war days and the increase in equipment to take care of it is reflected in the number of locomotives twenty years old, 296, while in 1913, only 115. Its heavy traffic period is indicated in those fifteen years old, 216. Styles in locomotives are moving definitely toward the newer types such as all-electrics, Mikados, Santa Fes, Mountain and Northern types.

Best Barley For West

Of recent years, a number of promising smooth-awned barleys have been produced at different plant breeding institutions, including the Dominion Experimental Farms, but these varieties have not yet been tried in the sufficient length of time to say which is the most desirable. For the present, however, the variety called Velvet is favoured in Eastern Canada, while Regal appears most promising in the West.

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FANCIFUL FABLES



THE EMPRESS EXPRESS

Published in the interests of
Empress and District
\$2.50 to the United States
Subscription price \$2.00 per
year to any part of Canada
or Great Britain.

E. S. Service Proprietor A. Mackin

Thursday, June 21st, 1934

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. A. Henderson, of Dodsland, were visitors in town Monday.

England is suffering from water shortage caused by scanty rainfall and extreme heat.

Dr. and Mrs. A. K. McNeill are in Calgary this week. Dr. McNeill is attending the medical convention there.

Intense heat and drought in France is reported as bringing damage to crops and garden truck.

Rev. and Mrs. A. J. Law, and son, Allan, arrived back from Youngstown on Wednesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Herb. McCune and family, of Madison, Sask., were visitors in town for a few days the latter part of last week.

Rawly McCune was severely scalded about the legs with boiling water from the radiator on his truck which burst through the rubber hose connection. The accident occurred last week when he was making a trip south of town.

Prov. Crop Report--cont.

The areas in the south still need further rains to carry the crop along there has been a gratifying improvement. Crop prospects throughout the province may now be described as fair to good in the southern areas, and very favorable in the central and northern areas. The weather at present writing is cool and showery over most of the province.

Some re-seeding has been done in a few of the areas where drought conditions and soil-drifting had seriously affected early crops, and coarse grains have in some of these instances taken the place of wheat. Winter wheat and rye crops have also suffered from the early drought.

Grasshoppers, wireworms and outworms have been active and have done some damage in the south, especially to late growing

Dr. A. K. McNeill
(Dr. D. N. MacCharles)

Physician and
Surgeon
Phone 44

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crop. The grasshopper poisoning campaign is in full operation, the rains not having checked the activities of the hoppers to any great extent.

The wheat crop growth, particularly in the central areas, has been rapid and is further advanced at this date than has been usual. Much of the wheat is now in short blade. In the south, wheat is beginning to head. First cutting of alfalfa will be proceeding next week. Prospects for the hay crop are much improved, but the crop will still be short in some districts. Live stock is generally in good shape and in the dry areas cattle are responding to better pasture conditions.

R. M. of Montario No. 262
Cont. from last week

Montgomery — That a new section No. 27 be added as under:

Under the above plan it shall be necessary that there shall be each year in respect of each and every quarter section a sum equivalent to the current levy, and 10 per cent of all arrears, penalties and interest due, and failing payment of such amount by December 31st, in each and every year, default is deemed to have occurred and the delinquent has one year in which to remedy default, and if default be not remedied, the conditions of the Tax Arrears Consolidation in regard to the application to the Registrar for title be carried out. The Council shall have the same powers as under Consolidation to defer the above for one year in the event of crop failure or other adverse circumstances, both in regard to all taxes levied through the Municipality and also in respect to any particular parcel of land.

Rowles—That a new section, No. 21, be added as under:

Where a ratepayer finds that it is quite impossible to effect liquidation of arrears under the above plan, the Council may consider an individual adjustment under Sec. 203 of the R.M. Act, and may compromise (with the consent of the Minister) their claim, for such sum or sums and on such terms and at such times, and on such terms, as the Council may deem proper in all circumstances it is deemed possible for such delinquents

FOUND NOTICE

Impounded on the N.W. 1/4 13-24-29 w.3, Friday, June 15, 1934:

One Sunell Grey Mare, branded

1428 jaw

Impounded on June 9, 1934:

One Brown Mare strip in face, right hind foot, partly white, brand on right shoulder D, brand on right leg or thigh,

RE

James C. Hughes, Empress, Alberta

Dated 14th of June, 1934.

Sale and Redemption of Impounded Animals

Notice is hereby given under Section 48 of The Domestic Animals Act (Municipalities) that One Grey gelding, weight about 1400 lbs., aged, branded on left shoulder, appears to be 2625

was impounded in the pound kept by J. S. Bellows, Empress, Alta., on the S.W. 1/4 9-29-1 with, on Wednesday the 20th day of May, 1934, and that the said animal was sold on the 9th day of June, 1934, to C. Lenka, of Empress, Alberta.

and One Bay Mare, white face, two white hind feet, weight 1200 lbs., branded on right shoulder, appears to be molar of filly colt described in this advertisement, was impounded in the pound kept by R. A. Nicol, of Bindloss, Alta., located on the S.W. 1/4 2-24-3, w.4, on Thursday, the 31st day of May, A.D. 1934, and that the said animal was sold on the 14th day of June, 1934, to B. Doherty, of Bindloss, Alta., and One Bay Filly Colt, 1 year old, light colored tail, weight about 600 lbs., no visible brand, was impounded in the pound kept by R. A. Nicol, of Bindloss, Alberta, located on the S.W. 1/4 2-24-3, w.4, on Thursday, the 31st day of May, A.D. 1934, and that the said animal was sold on the 14th day of June, 1934, to J. S. Bellows, of Empress, Alberta, and that the said animals may be redeemed by the owner or their lawful agent within a period of thirty days from the publication of this notice in the Alberta Gazette, upon payment of all fees and costs due to the Municipality and the purchaser of said animals.

For information apply to the undersigned.

D. M. GRATHIAN,

Sec. Treas. of the Municipality of Acadia No. 91

Post Office, Acadia Valley, Alta.

to pay. In such cases, however, the applicant shall appear before the Council in person, or by his agent, and shall produce any books and accounts relative to his receipts and expenditures, during the years in which the taxes were allowed to become arrears, which may be demanded by the Council, where an adjustment is thus arrived at, in which the amount to be remitted in respect of the claims of the Municipality is in excess of that obtainable under the adjustment plan of the Municipality, the resolution authorizing such compromise shall only be valid if passed by the unanimous vote of the Council present.

Edwards—That the plan be redrafted as above and forwarded to the Minister with the necessary explanations and with the other documents in connection therewith required by the Department.

Rowles—That the offer of the Holland-Canada Mortgage Co. in respect of arrears on the N.E. 36-23-28 w.3 and N.E. 21-23-27 w.3, be accepted for immediate payment.

Edwards—That the Secretary endeavor to obtain cancellation or compromise on the wild lands and public revenue taxes on the lands to be assigned to Rural Municipality by the Central Lands Limited.

Edwards—That we accept the offer of the Central Lands Ltd

as per their letter of May 22.

Rowles—That the Reeve and Secretary-Treasurer be, and are hereby authorized to negotiate a loan from the Royal Bank of Canada, Alaska, for the sum of \$5,000, using 2,000 for the school and \$3,000 for general account, on the security of the current taxes and the arrears on the roll.

Francis—That we forward the sum of \$100 to the Anti-Tuberculosis League on account of the indebtedness of the Municipality.

Dahl—Re Grasshopper Control That payment of the men operating distributing stations shall be \$2 per week.

Dahl—That the board bids of teachers, secretary-treasurers and expense accounts of school districts be accepted and applied on taxes charged to the school appropriation.

Hawtin—That as the pastures are all bare, cows consequently are all dry, chickens are not laying for lack of feed, and gardens are a complete failure due to drought and grasshoppers, that we advise the Commission that it is imperative that direct relief be extended until the end of August to all those who are now receiving same. The Council have fully investigated conditions and undertake to immediately notify the Commission in a case where, in their opinion, such direct relief can

be dispensed with, as they have already done in regard to such cases as have come to their attention.

Rowles—That owing to the 10th of June being the date set for the election, the secretary attend at the Mayfield Hall on June 20th.

Rowles—That the Reeve, Secretary-Treasurer and Grasshopper Supervisor be a committee to deal with the distribution of feed grain and issue orders as they consider necessary, and that the Secretary from time to time advise the Councilors who have received this latter distribution, and that the Councilors also co-operate by advising the secretary or the supervisor of any ratepayer who should receive such consideration.

Council adjourned at 8 p.m. to meet again Tuesday, July 3.

at the Municipal Office at the usual time.

C. Evans Sargent, Sec. Treas.

U. Evans Sargent, Sec. Treas.

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